# CHICAGO TO BE SUBMERGED

Geologists Say Lake Mi chigan Will Sweep Over the City.

The Danger Not Imminent-Plenty of Portion of the United States.

From Pigns that are unmistakable it has been determined by geologists that the Eastern portion of the United States is rising above the sea level at about from 6 to 8 in hes every hundred years. This uplifting process has, it is claimed, been going on for a long time. As a result, the Great Lakes have more than doubled their original area and the waters of Lake Michigan will, the scientists declare, ultimately submerge Chicago and empty themselves into the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, instead of into Niagara and the St. Lawrence, as at present.

G. W. Gilbert, one of the best known geologists of this country, says that the history of the Great Lakes practically begins with the melting of the great ice sheet that spread over a vast portion of the North American centinent ages ago, the thickness of which in some places was as much as four or five miles. The ice came from the north and northeast, and spreading over the country, invading the drainage districts of the Mississippi, Ohio, Susquehanna, and Hudson. During its wanderings there was a long period when the waters were ponded between the ice front and the uplands south of the Laurentian (St. Lawrence) basin, forming a series of glacial lakes, whose outlets were southward through various low passes. A great stream from the Erie Basin crossed the divide at Fort Wayne to the Wabash River. A river of the magnitude of the Niagara afterward flowed from the Michigan Basin across the divide at Chicago to the Iflinois River, and still later the chief outlet was from the Ontario Basin across the divide at Rome to the Mohawk Valley.

The positions of the glacial lakes are marked by shore lines, consisting of terraces, cliffs, and ridges, the strands and spits formed by their waves. Several of these shore lines have been it is found that they no longer he level, but have gentle slopes toward the south | better drainage. and southwest. Formed at the edges of water surfaces, they must originally have been level, it is claimed, and | tection are imperatively demanded. their present lack of horizontality is dee to the unequal uplift of the land. The region has been tilted to the southsouthwest.

THE PORMATION OF LAKE ERIE.

has gradually encroached upon the low-

The next great lake to be released from the domination of the ice was probably Ontario. Before the Ontario Valley held a land-bound lake it was occupied by a gulf of the ocean. In the extreme northeast, in the vicinity of the Thousand Islands, the marine present water level, but they descend southward and westward, passing beneath the lake level near Oswego, and toward the western end of the lake must be submerged several hundred feet. This condition was of short duration, and the rising land soon divided the waters, establishing Lake Ontario as an independent water body.

LAKES FORMERLY A GREAT GULF.

There is reason to think that the upper lakes, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, were first open to the sea, so as to constitute a gulf, but the evidence is not as full as could be desired. When the conditions were such as to turn this gulf into a lake there was but a single lake instead of three separate bodies of water as at the present time, and the from Georgia Bay, the outlet river following the valleys of the Mattana and Ottawa to the St. Lawrence.

The triple lake line, called the Niplssing shore line, is not wholly submerged, like the old shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, but lies chiefly above the present water surfaces. It has been observed at many points about Lake Superior and the northern parts of Lakes Huron and Michigan, and measurements of its height show that its plane has a remarkably uniform dip, at 7 inches per mile, in a southwest direction.

The southward tilting of the land in.

The southward tilting of the land in.

The southward tilting of the land, involving the uplift of the point of outlet at Georgian Bay, increased the capacity of the basin and the volume of the lake, gradually carrying the coast line southward in Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, until, finally, it reached the low pass at Port Huron, and the water overflowed via the St. Clair and Detroit channels to Lake Erie. The outlet by the way of Ottawa was then abandoned, and a continuance of the uplift caused the water to slowly recede from its northern shores. This change, after a time, separated Lake Superior from the other lakes, bringing the St. Mary's Elver into existence, and eventually the present condition was

THE RELATIONS TO NIAGARA RIVER. These various changes are so intimately related to the history of the Niagara River that the Niagara time estimates, based on the erosion of the gorge by the cataract, can be applied to them. Lake Erie has existed approximately as long as the Niagara River, and its age should probably be reckened in tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands of years. Lake Ontario is much younger. All that can be said of the beginning of Great Lake Nipissing is that it came long after the beginning of Lake Eric. but the date of its ending, through the transfer of outlet from the Mattana to the' St. Clair, is more definitely known. That

event is estimated to have occurred between five and ten thousand years ago.

ed, is characterized by a progressive change in the attitude of the land, the northern and northeastern portions of the region becoming higher, so as to the southwest. The latest change, from Great Lake Nipissing to Great Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, involving an uplift at the north of more than Time to Prepare for Trouble- 100 feet, has taken place within so Gradual Uplifting of the Eastern short a period that it strongly suggests the question whether or not the uplifting process is still going on.

THE PROCESS STILL PREVAILS. This question has been tested by the United States Geological Survey, with the result that all indications point to the conclusion that the filting process of the northern and northeastern portions of the region still prevails, and that the encroachment of the southern and southwestern coast lines of the Great Lakes is under constant, though slow, process of extension, that is, that the area of the Great Lakes is increasing all the time. Lake Ontario i'es altogether southwest of the base of its outlet, and the water is encreaching on all its shores. The same tilting that enlarged it is still increasing its extent. The estimated vertical rise at Hamilton is 6 inches per century. The whole coast of Lake Erie also is being submerged, the estimated rate at Toledo and Sandusky being 8 or 9 inches per century.

All coasts of Lake Huron are rising as compared to the outlet, and the consequent apparent lowering of the mean water surface is estimated at 6 inches a century for Mackinac, and at 10 inches for the mouth of the French Eiver, on Georgian Bay. At Escanaba, the estimated fall of the water is 4 inches per century. At Milwaukee the estimated rise is 5 or 6 inches, and at Chicago between 9 and 10 inches.

These slow changes of mean water level are concealed from ordinary observation by the more rapid and impressive changes due to variations of volume, but they are worthy of consideration in the planning of engineering works of a permanent character, and there is at least one place where their influence is of moment to a large community.

A MENACE TO CHICAGO.

The city of Chicago is built on a smooth plain, little above the high water level of Lake Michigan. Every decade the mean level of the water is an inch higher, and the margin of safetraced for hundreds of miles, and ty is so narrow that inches are valuwherever they are thoroughly studied able. Already the older part of the city that applied by the Southerners to the has lifted itself several feet to secure

"The time will surely come," says Mr. Gilbert, "when other measures of pro-

"Looking to the more distant future, we may estimate the date at which Near Chicago is an old channel made by the outlet of a glacial take. The The epoch of glacial lakes, or lakes | bed of the channel at the summit of the partly bounded by ice, ended with the pass is about eight feet above the mean | this colony in the New England Com- Union, Vermont is 'The Green Moundisappearance of the ice field, and there level of Lake Michigan and five feet monwealth was Massachusetts Bay. tain State," in allusion to its principal it is equally necessary to investigate the remained only lakes of the modern type, above the highest level. In 500 or 600 wholly surrounded by land. These were | years (assuming the estimated rate of State," owing to its position in the "The Antelope State," so called from formed one at a time, and the first to tilting) high stages of the lake will Carolinas, and "The Turpentine State," | the antelopes that once roamed over its appear was in the Eric Basin. That is reach the pass, and the artificial dis- from the great quantity of turpentine Lake Eric. It was much smaller than charge by canal will be supplemented taken in its pine forests. At the time from the streams darkened by the rich the modern lake, because the Lasin by an intermittent natural discharge, of the civil war, and for some time af- black soil in this region. was comparatively low at the north- In 1,000 years the discharge will occur terward, the natives were nicknamed | California is "The Golden State," and plan for gathering statistics, and making east. Instead of reaching from Buffalo at ordinary lake stages, and after 1,590 "Tar Heels," in allusion to the import- "Eldorado," the literal Spanish for a collection and classification of reports to Toledo, it extended only to a point years it will be continuous. In about opposite the present city of Erie, and 2,000 years the discharge from Lakes | South Carolina is "The Palmetto and Colorado bear the name of "The it was but one-sixth as large as the Michigan, Huron, and Erie, which will State," from the palmetto tree distin- Silver State," from their chief promodern lake. Since that time the land | then have substantially the same level, | guished in the seal of the Common- | duet. Colorado is known also as "The has gradually risen at the north, cant. Will be equally divided between the wealth. During the civil war, the Centennial State," and its people are ing the basin to the south, and the lake | Western outlet at Chicago and the eastern at Buffalo. In 2,500 years the Ni-Chicago outlet-the Illinois River, the Mississippi River, and the Gulf of Mex-

## COLIN RANKIN'S BIG CANOE.

ico,"

shores are nearly 200 feet above the The Craft of the Former Head of the Hudson Bay Company.

One of the interesting and picturesqu figures in the north country is Colin Rankin, the retired chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, who for the last fifty ears held sway under the flag of the great trading corporation from the Mattaa to Abittibl. One hundred years ago Fort Temiscanning was established, and for more than a century it flourished as one of the important posts of the Hudson's Bay Company. Fifty years ago the chief factor (also is now a hale, hearty, well preserved and distinguished looking gentleman, with fine white Dundreary their peculiar nickname of "Cornerackwhiskers) held court at Temiscanning, or moved about the lakes and rivers of the district in lordly state. Now he travels by steamer. Then he had a retinue of Indians and a crew for his regal birch bark cance that he was proud of. Ten men wielded the paddle or steered the outlet, instead of being southward birch bark berge when he visited Mattafrom Lake Huron, was northeastward | wa in state, and they had perfect confidence in their ruler, as he had in them, with good cause.

As the city man calls off the names of the streets and public buildings as he sses down to his shop or office. Mr. ankin names the bays, headlands, and islands as the boat passes up or down the lake. The ninety miles between Thornioe and Mattawa is simply a beaten path for the old man, who as boy and

style for a subordinate. The capacity the canoe for freight was sixty bags flour-aimost a load for a steam unch. This glant canoe is now lying Ville Marie, about midway between emiscanning station and Thornice. An out was made to get it to the Pan effort was made to get it to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffelo as a cu-riosity, but the cost of freight was too great, and the project was abandoned The ex-chief factor is still an active member of the Budson Bay Company, and gives a great deal of his time overseeing their affairs. Speaking of the success of that corporation, he said it was due to its method of seiling for cash. "Credit is the curse of Canada," said Mr. Bankin, and he exputiated on the idea at length, proving that there is nothing so good for the purchaser as to be com-pelled to do without what he cannot pay for. Although he is in receipt of a handsome pension, and might spend his latter years in Montreal or Toronto, Mr. Rankin will not leave the scene of hi-manhood's activity, and consequently re-sides at Mattawa, making frequent trip up the lake. He is a fine sample of the English gentleman of the last generation, and an exceedingly interesting conversationalist.-The Toronto News.

## Passing of the Dark Straw Hat.

(From the Chicago Record-Herald.) A New York paper says fewer brown straw hate re worn there than in almost any other city, and dds: "Absence of soft roal smoke is one suggested explanation of the provilence of white straw." But New York people need not plume thomselves on the supposition that they are the only ones who have ceased to wear the old-fashonly ones who have ceased to wear the old-fash-iemed brown and black and spotted straw hats. Those bats have almost been torgotten, save in such cities as St. Louis and Cincinnati and a few small towns in Arkanas, where they are still worn by people who chew tobacco and expor-torate in the streets.

Here in Chicago, for instance, a brown or black straw hat would be as nuch of a coriosity as a blue anallem-tail coat of the vinitage of

Clair, is more definitely known. That event is estimated to have occurred between five and ten thousand years ago.

The lake history, thus briefly sketch-

SOUBRIQUETS OF STATES.

turn the waters more and more toward | Some of the Nicknames and Why They Are Applied.

> Pennsylvania Owes Its Keystone Application to a Bridge Which Spanned Rock Creek-Maryland's Old Line Soldiers and Their Cockades.

From the old stone bridge across Rock Creek, connecting K Street in Washington with Water Street in Georgetown, and which was replaced by the present iron structure, Pennsylvania derives its nickname, "The Keystone State." The names of the thirteen original States were carved upon the faces of the archstones of this bridge, which was the first to connect this city with Georgetown, and "Pennsylvania" was cut in the keystone of the arch. Some of the stones of the old bridge may still be seen in the vicinity The origin of the nicknames applied

to the various States of the Union and their inhabitants is interesting to trace. Virginia, the first British colony in the New World, is commonly known as "The Old Dominion," sometimes, too, as The Ancient Dominion," "The Mother of States," and "The Mother of Presidents," the first in accordance with its official designation during the early days of its history as "The Celony and Dominion of Virginia." Its designation as "The Mother of Presidents" arises from the fact that four out of the first five Presidents of the United States were natives of Virginia, as were Harrison, Tyler, and Taylor, subsequently.

The titles "Old Line State" and 'Cockade State" have been given to Maryland in memory of the famous old Maryland Line regiment, a fine, welldisciplined body of troops, principally composed of young men, who were brilliant cockades in their hats. When Cornwallis' grenadiers charged through the broken American lines at Loughland, the Marylanders checked the onset of the British veterans, and thus saved the day.

Connecticut was formerly known as 'The Blue Law State," from the contemptuous epithet "Blue" applied at the restoration of Charles II to every person and thing that savored of Puritanism. Hence, also, the derisive epipeople of the Eastern States, of "Blueose Yankee." Another nickname given Connecticut is "The Nutmeg State." This arose from the absurd story that wooden nutmegs were manufactured there on a large scale for exportation. A more flattering designation of Connecthe geographic revolution will occur. ticut is "The Land of Steady Habits," which phrase explains itself.

Massachusetts is called "The Bay North Carolina is "The Old North ant tar industry of the lowland forests. South Carolina troops were known as mittent stream, and in 3,000 years all its | the introduction of slave labor, betook water will have been diverted to the themselves to the pine woods that covin his work on the slave-holding

States that these people were small, gaunt, and cadaverous, while their skin is just the color of the sandhills they live on. Another nickname for this same class of people originally, but what more recently has come to be bestowed upon the natives of Georgia in general, is the "Crackers," as Olmstead supposes "from their peculiar dialect, almost incomprehensible and difficult to report or describe." Another writer suggests that the name is derived from "Corneracker," a species of long-legged bird allied to the crane, whence also the natives of Kentucky have derived

Georgia is known as "The Empire State of the South," from the ropidity of its industrial development.

Kentucky is called "The Blue Grass State," from the beautiful orchard grass that flourishes in the partial shade of the woods. A common name for Kentucky in former times was 'The Dark and Bloody Ground." This designation was applied, not merely in allusion to the sanguinary conflicts that constantly took place between the white settlers and the Indians, but because this was the great battle ground of the latter before white occupation.

Maine is "The Pine Tree State." from her luxuriant forests of that tree, a towering pine figuring in her arms. New Hampshire is "The Granite State," from the abundance of granite found State," from her commanding position and the vast wealth and enterprise of her people. The nickname of the New Yorkers is "Knickerbockers," in allusion to the wide breeches worn by the early Dutch settlers of New York City, or, rather New Amsterdam, as the col-

ony was at first designated. New Jersey bears the name of "The Garden State," owing to the quantity and variety of its agricultural and floral products. It is said that when Jerome Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon I, who made him King of Naples in 1806, and two years later King of Spain, fled to America after the Battle of Waterloo, and bought an estate at Bordentown, N. J., he entertained so many Spaniards during the time of his residence there that Philadelphians dubbed the whole State "The State of Spain," and its inhabitants "Spanlards" and "Foreigners."

Rhode Island in often popularly described as "Rhody," and "Little Bhody," on account of its diminutive size, in comparison with its neighbors

Florida is, for obvious reasons, dubhed "The Peninsula State," also 'The Everglade State," from one of its characteristic features. There was a period when the people of Florida were nicknamed "Fly-up-the-Creek," doubtless from their bashfuiness at the approach of strangers. Alabama is called "The Cotton Plantation State."

Missouri is "The Bullion State," in memory of its Senator, Thomas Hart Benton, who obtained the sobriquet of "Old Bullion" from his exertions in favor of gold and silver currency, instead

iana is "The Pelican State," from the pelican, distinguished in her arms, also "The Creole State." The Creole State." There is some dif-'creole," It being used in Southern portions of the country to describe quadroons and octaroons, and also a white

native of French extraction. Texas is called "The Lone Star State" on account of the single star in the centre of her flag, indicative of her one-time political isolation from the rest of the Commonwealths of the United States, Ohio is "The Buckeye State," and her people are called lands stating that the Fifth International "Buckeyes' from the number of buck- Congress of Criminal Anthropology will eye trees, which abound in this region, Mississippl is commonly known as "The Bayou State," Mississippi also bears atomical and physiological characters of the name of "The Border Eagle State," from the American eagle, which ap- criminal psychology and psychopathological it was a frontier State before the Loueye State," and the people are called 'Hawkeyes," after the Indian chief,

to newcomers in that section, Kansas is "The Surflower State," from the profusion of that flower, also "The Jayhawker State," and the people are sometimes known as "Jayhawkers." The latter title is traced to Colonel Jennison, of New York, who, being of a jovial nature, was always alluded to by his boon companions as the 'Gay Yorker," which, being corrupted into Jayhawker," was first applied to his generally.

Arkansas is known as "The Bear settlers, and which were facetiously

termed "toothpicks," Illinois is variously alluded to as "The Prairie State," "The Garden of the markable conclusions reached by crimino-West," and "The Sucker State." Wis- logists may be mentioned that of Joly, consin is known as "The Badger State," because of the subterranean human abodes once popular there. The people are called "Badgers." Michigan is "The Wolverine State," because of the prairie wolves that made the region the men, but lack characteristic wrinkles their home, and the people are designated "Wolverines."

Delaware is "The Diamond State," because of its great wealth in proportion to its small size. Indiana is called "The Hoosier State" and "Hoosierdom," and the people are everywhere known as "Hoosiers," according to the Kentuckian explanation, from their rough manner of exclaiming when anyone knocks at the door. "Who's vere?"

Minnesota is generally styled "The North Star State," from the movio on its arms, "L'Etoile du Nord," onosen by Governor Sibley, by reason of the State," because the original name of northern situation of this State in the natural feature, while Nebraska is molecular trouble in his cerebral strucpiains; also "The Blackwater State,"

"The Golden Region." Both Nevada for purposes of comparison, can any "Centennials," because it was admit- its own plan and without relation to the "Palmetto Boys." The poor descen- ted to the Union in the h adredth year agara River will have become an inter- dants of the laboring whites, who, on after the Declaration of Independence. Oregon is "The Sunset State," from its westerly situation. Advocates of deaths, conviction for crime are intended er the sandhills of South Carolina and woman's rights will be pleased to learn Georgia, have ever since borne the that Wyoming is called "The Equality Sweetser, "ever since its organization people have never been accustomed to men and women have been accorded

> State constitution." West Virginia boasts the names 'Switzerland of America," and "Mounded of them, and it is exceedingly tain State." Alaska has been termed rare for a pauper to be returned to the stairway to descend under an arch—the earliest known—steeply into the sand, and to be protected at intervals, portcul
> "Uncle Sam's Ice Box," but it may perhaps be as appropriately nicknamed "Uncle Sam's Gold Mine."

#### FRENCH ARMY BALLOONING. Experiments to Be Made by Chainis Military School.

The "France Militaire" gives an inter-

esting account of some experiments in military aerostation which are about to be carried out by the French military authorities. In the school of military aerostation at Chalais no great belief is antertained of the possibility of driving an aerial machine of any kind, or of directing its course under adverse circumstances, by means of a motor, at all vents until a vast improvement has been arrived at in the construction of these later. It is believed, however, that by the aid of proper apparatus the wind may, in ery many cases, be utilized to take a alloon in any required direction, and it is to test the appliances which have been designed for this purpose that experiments are about to be undertaken. The first series of trials will be carried out over the Mediterranean. The balloon used will be spherical in shape, with a

capacity of 3,000 cubic metres. It will be filled with hydrogen, and arrangements will be made by means of a contrivance there. New York is "The Empire carried in the car to keep the balloon carried in the car to see the balloon constantly fully inflated. The balloon will ascend from the Isthmus of Sabiette, from a strip of beach sheltered by Cape Sicie, in front of the great harbor of Toulon, and the object will be to reach the shores of Algeria. As the wind will probably be favorable in June and July, the secret is announced for the last fortthe ascent is announced for the last fort-night in June, the car being occupied by Count Henry de la Vaulx, who last year von the prize offered for long-distance The apparatus carried for the pure

keeping the balloon in the right direction will consist of two distinct contrivances. will consist of two distinct contributes.

One is designed with a view to keeping the balloon for any desired period uniformly at any desired altitude, in order that a layer of atmosphere moving in the desired direction may be utilized. The industried direction may be utilized. vention can only be utilized when sailing over water, and it is for this reason that it has been decided to make the first ex-periment over the sea. Of course, the alperiment over the sca.

ittude of a balloon can always be varied by throwing out ballast or allowing gas to escape, but as neither gas nor the ballast can be replaced, the number of times the height of the balloon can be varied by these means is very limbed, whereas, but the contributer now designed, it is y the contrivance now designed, it is aimed that the altitude may be altered claimed that the altitude may be aftered whenever and as often as may be desired without deflating the balloon or changing, except temporarily, the weight carried. The "deviateurs," which it is not pretended will make the balloon travel against the wind, but which it is believed will the wind, but which it is believed will be the second of the second

the wind, but which it is believed will cause it to move at an angle to the direction of this latter, are of somewhat complicated construction.

As a general description it may be said that they consist of concave plates so arranged that they can be folded together crexpanded at will by simply pulling a light cord. These are suspended below the car by two such cords. When these latter are of so all length the deviator does not act at all, and the balloon simply drifts with the wind, but by pulling on shortening one or other of the cords the plates of the devistor are made to assume a position more or less oblique to the wind as may be desired, and thus, much as the direction of a boat is moved by a rudder, direction of a boat is moved by a rudder, the balloon is made to deviate more or less from the direction of the wind.—Unied Service Gazette.

ference in the applications of the term | Methods for the Petection and Prevention of Crime.

Fifth International Congress of Criminal Anthropology to Meet at Amsterdam Next September-Important Questions to Be Considered

The Department of State has received

note from the Minister of the Nether

be held in Amsterdam from September

9 to September 14, 1961. The principal

uestions to be discussed are: First, an-

criminals, descriptive studies; second, pears on her arms, and the fact that gy,, criminals and lunatics, theoretical onsiderations, and practical measures; islana purchase. Iowa is "The Hawk- third, criminal anthropology in its legal and administrative application, principles to be followed, preventive measures, pro tective measures, penalties; fourth, crimwho, in the days of old, was a terror | inal sociology, economic causes of crime, criminality, and socialism; fifth, criminal anthropology and ethnology compared. pecial questions will also be considered. Criminal anthropology is a new science, having had its origin in Italy less than twenty years ago. It involves questions of vital importance in the welfare of nations, and is, in the opinion of many eminent minds of the day, worthy of the widest and most prominent recognition. The objects of the science are, briefly, the causes and prevention of crime. It soldiers, and afterward to Kansans is interesting to observe that, in the study of these essential points, the most subtle and even apparently far-fetched questions have been involved. Thus Signor State," according to some on account Lombroso, the great Italian criminologist, of the bears which, in early days, were who paid a visit to this city not long ago, numerous within its borders. The gen- has written a very curious paper in which eral name for the inhabitants was for- he shows the relation of the bicycle to merly "Toothpicks" in graceful allu- crime, proving statistically that since the sion to the bowie knives worn by the popular use of that vehicle murder and other crimes have materially increased in Italy. It would seem, therefore, that the relation of the motor vehicle with crime would be next in order. Among the rewho declares that the physiognomy of criminals loses the stamp or type of their nationality. Ottolenghi has found that the nasio babiai wrinkle is a characteristic of the criminal; also that female criminals differ among each other as much as common to the latter. According to the same authority, certain classes have a jargon or dialect among themselves, as well as a style of handwriting, which has been confirmed by hypnotism. "The pecultarities of criminals," he proceeds, "extend even to their art. They excel in mehanics and precision of detail, but lack in ideality. The study of molecular changes has given some curious results. The average temperature is much above the normal in criminals. It presents but slight variation in pyretic maladies." M. Benedikt, of Vienna, has expressed the opinion that criminals are sick men, either in body or spirit, and that if one examine the exterior morphologic signs to

Prof. Thomas Wilson, of the Smithsonian Institution, who is probably the most distinguished criminal anthropologist in this country, is of opinion that only by the adoption of a general and efficient really valuable and certain results be attoined. "New York and Massachusetts are the most prominent States in gathering and keeping records of criminal data, says the professor, "but each works upor other. In most of the States of the Union there has been only a slight attempt to keep vital statistics. Marriages, births strictness in making or keeping such recequal rights to vote, and the people ords. The population in many localities is sparse, compared with the densely ed the former. have ratified the same principle in the populated nations of Europe; the people change their residence often, they go and come at will, there is no military service | the be supported at public expense. So the needs which exist in Europe for such records fall in the United States.

crime in the conduct of a given individual,

"The only necessity for such statistics I believe to be for historic or sociologic purposes. There are also other reasons why this country has not kept pace with European nations in the collation of such records. Compared with those European countries which are distinguished in their efforts at gathering minute sociologic data, the United States has a vast extent. It was also, as compared with those countries, discovered only a few years ago. It has had only about a hundred years of life. One hundred years ago it had but 3,000,000 souls; it extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a distance of nearly 5,000 miles, and its centre of population remained, until within sixty years or so, practically on the Atlantic coast. Our ountry had to be rescued from the posession of the barbarian, and a people thus engaged had but l'itle time and less nclination to keep records and statistics which, in their opinion, have only a sentimental utility. So it has as yet been carcely attempted. We may accomplish

it after a time; not at present. "The difficulties are increased by our form of government. We have that anomaly of two sovereigntles over one people. Since each State in the Union has its own jurisdiction over crime, the United States Census is dependent largely for its criminal statistics upon the State authorities. In the case of a State census, each will be separate and distinct. and it may be different from any other. "The wonderful system of personal identification discovered by Dr. Adolph Bertillon is now practically in universal use. It was intended by its inventor as a means for identifying the criminal nature, although its only employment at present is for purposes of general identifleation.

#### EXPLORATIONS IN EGYPT. Summary of the Work of Petrie

Garstang, and Others. Various expeditions of German, English, American, and French archaeologists have been at work as usual during the winter months in Egypt. All have been to som extent successful; but for the moment attention chiefly centres itself upon the completion of Prof. Petrie's exploration of the First Dynasty site at Abydos and the discovery late in the season by Mr. J. Garstang of some long-sought royal tombs of the Third Dynasty. The various results may be considered in the order of their historical sequence

At El Amrah, a few miles south of Abydos, Messrs. Wilkin and Randall MacIver showed how the types prevailing in the prehistoric times, whether it the forms of vessels or materials em ployed or in the construction of tombs, known to have existed in the First Dynasty. They also found on a carved slate which is known as a type of the middle of the prehistoric age an emblem in bas-relief so curiously resembling the general character of the hieroglyphs, though not identical with any particular one, that it is believed to be the earliest merge gradually into those which are

recorded example of the primitive writ-

At Abydos Prof. Petrie has continued his work of identifying the royal tombs of the First and Second Dynasty, despoiled by his predecessor, and so arranging the chronology of that time. But his search has been even more fruitful. In the tomb of Zer, placed as Menn's sucessor, and therefore the second King of Egypt, was found a female arm wrapped n its original cloth, which on being unolled yielded a unique and valuable set of Jewelry, with designs in gold, turquoise, azuli and amethyst. These were restrong is found, and remain at Gizeh, by far the Gest and most perfect set of the ancient Egyptian jewels. A further example of the art of that reign was two lions in

The handle of the royal land-measuring cord of King Den and two large stones nscribed with the name of Perabsen are also relies of importance; but the richest ind comes from the tomb of King Khasekhemur. Here were found the royal sceptre, in good preservation, seven stone ases with gold covers, two gold braceets and twenty copper dishes. A few years ago nothing was known of

the beginning of Egyptian civilization; even the Fourth Dynasty, the age of the Pyramids, was looked upon as so far in the dim past that we could only marvel it its monuments. Yet here is light upon time much older. We have the unique icture of in indigenous people developng through the prehistoric stage under the influence of slow progressive change of nature. Their arts improve, their religion forms; they use pictures of familar objects to represent their thoughts stage a great prince arises, who gathers together all the people as a nation, and their civilization has begun. He is truly the founder of their monarchy, and his name is handed down as such through thousands of years. It is obvious that of conquerors; it may have been so, but it remains to be proven; had the prehistoric people been recognized as such from the outset, the title of New Race would not have been given to it; and that name seems to have been the origin of the the-

We have then before us an outline of nasty. We note the changes of their arts and are familiar with their forms and writings. Tet between this time and the Pyramid age existed a gap; massive grandeur characterizes the latter and delicate workmanship the former. Of the intervening Third Dynasty nothing was engagement to speak for this committee." known until the past winter, and much depended upon the nature of its monuments to decide whether or not there had been at this stage a break in the con- Kinley of Ohio? Never heard of him nor tinuity of the country's history. Some of his engagement. Guess he's got into years ago Prof. Petrie had pointed the wrong shop. Ask him if he is not out the likely importance of a site lying engaged to speak for General Butler?" northward in the desert from Abydos; and for the last year, as director of the Egyptian Research Account, advised its exploration by that fund. Mr. John Garstang was again entrusted with the ex-

penition. From El Alawniyeh, working slowly mittee?" porthward during the winter months, a ments of the same period were examined other. in turn. An undisturbed burying site of explain and account for the existence of Heves may have been the real ancestor of secretary. the scarub that in later times became so rare quality with a long gold necklet and | sight. jewels, which remain in the musuem at

Later in the season Mr. Garstang's attention was called to a large construc- sponded the visitor. "But I am, as you tion described as an ancient fort, high see, travel-stained, and as you do not up in the desert from Beit Khallaf, west- see, I am hungry, and I want to get to ward from Girga. The place had already my hotel as quickly as possible. I conbeen examined by a French archaeologist, sented, at the solicitation of one of your so it appears, and pronounced to be Congressmen, to come here for a few Greek; but the necessary concession hav- speeches in this, the last week of the ing been obtained its excavation was campaign, and it is possible the commitommenced. A secret stairway revealed tee has not been informed." itself, and soon the name of Neter Kha, impressed upon the seal of a wine jar, were not informed. If we were, the into be made a matter of record, but the ery. This name was already known as astray. But," said the secretary, "are penalty provided by law for the neglect is that of the builder of the famous step you in Congress, Mr. McKiniey? so slight and so rarely enforced as to be pyramid at Saqquara, the oldest of those name of "Sand-hillers." Olmstead says State," because, according to Mr. ineffectual. Ours is a new country; our great monuments of early Egypt.

imitation of the step pyramid, came also a name new to history, Hen Khet, being the King, apparently, who succeedkings; the plans of their tombs at once supplied the missing link with those of the earlier times. Meanwhile, the ex-cavation of the great tomb showed the eighteen underground

disturbed and plundered, yet filled with At Naga Der, on the opposite side of a hotel, At Naga Det, on the opposite side of the river Dr. G. A. Reisner has also achieved important results for the Uni-versity of California. The period of his finds embraces all those considered above, with which his results work out in strik-ing analogy and confirmation. In addition to a large set of vessels of alabaster, slate, diorite, and other stones, he has hearly twenty of the early stone cylinder eals, which are new attracting much atdeals, which are new attracting mane of building as the station, and that there tention; a gold seal with the name of building as the station, and that there were and a gold pendant bearing the was a hotel on the opposite side of the name sign of This. His gold jewels form a remarkable collection.
At Abu Sin, still bearing on the Old Empire, Dr. H. Schafer and Dr. L. Bor-

Empire, Dr. H. Schafer and Dr. L. Bor-chardt, for the Germans, have continued their work on the site of the temples of Ra and of the Obelisk. The startling find is a great brick built beat of Ba, on the south side of the temple; but of equal importance is their uncovering of traces of the inclined planes by which the build-ings were constructed—confirming at last a much showed theory.

arthed parts of statues of King Ra-At Thebes Mr. Percy Newberry ed tinues his untiring labors among the private rock tombs. The burying place of Rekhmara has not been found, but much valuable copying and exploration have been done. In the debris before one tomb were found three bronze dishes, perfect specimens of the art of their time, in each of which is an ox in the centre, so that when the bowl is filled the animal appears to be standing in the fluid and

drinking from it.

In the Fayoum Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt have also continued their regular labors. They have again been fortunate stranger with a warmth that made them in the number of papyri found, but unhappily many will be unserviceable on account of the damp. With a view to escaping from this constant danger they have been inspecting a site in upper Egypt for next year's work.

The official work of the department has been continued with constituous energy which was written the one word. "Con-

The official work of the department has been continued with conspicuous energy. At Karnok the fallen columns and those in danger have been removed and numbered, with a view to being rebuilt. At Thebes Mr. Carter has prepared for public view the three royal tombs of Thothmes I and III and of Amenhetep II. Mr. Carter's schemes for the lighting of the Carter's schemes for the lighting of the tombs by electricity and the application of X-rays to the examination of valuae mummies are commendable and op-With regard to Philae and the effect of

the new dam, it is to be feared that the sland's beauties and relies are doomed.

The system of pinning and underpinning half, which is being carried out will save it fin for a time, but as surely as the water hithe rises up its courtyard so surely must the structure scener or later collapse like a pack of cards. At the museum itself a late acquisition in addition to the share of exavation finds is a large statue of Mer-nptah from Eshmunen. Of the cata-ogue the following sections are now comleted: Bronze vessels, alabasters, pot-ery, by Von Bissing: Egyption ostraka, y Daressy; Coptle MSS., by Crum; Coptle and Byzantine art, by Strygowski, and the archaic relies, by Quibell. Next year will probably see the remov-

WAS UNKNOWN IN BOSTON.

Mr. McKinley's First Reception in Massachusetts Proved Chilly.

He Went There to Help the Republicans in the Campaign Against Butler-The State Committee Had Not Heard of the Present President

It was on Monday morning, October 39, 1882, that a very complacently built gentleman, of medium stature, whose freshlooking countenance belokened perfect health, dressed in the ordinary negligent style of the average Westerner and man of affairs, stained with the dust of travel and puffing away at a cigar, protruding from beneath a neatly trimmed but stubby moustache, alighted from an incoming western train at the Albany station.

He politely extended his buggage to an equally observant backman, gave some directions as to destination, and took his seat in the carriage.

The future President of the United States ushered himself, for the first time, into the official precincts of the Republican State Committee.

"What can I do for you," asked, with a fetching smile, the intermediary who essays to hold back, while yet pleasing, those who would take up the time of a busy functionary. "I wish to see the secretary of the

committee," was the reply. "The secretary is busy just now," said the intermediary, with another one of and eventually to express them. At this | those catching smiles, "If the gentleman can walt a moment I will see that he soon sees the secretary."

"Well," said the visitor, with just a tinge of decisiveness in his tone, "I have just arrived, at the end of something of a journey, to fulfill an engagement with nothing suggests an invasion and settling this committee. And before going to my hotel for a bath and a breakfast I want to learn just what my engagements are." "Who shall I say desires to see him?"

the visitor was asked. "McKinley," said the visitor, "McKinley of Ohio,

"McKinley of Ohlo," mused the intermediary. "Now who the deuce is Mc-Egyptian history Jown to the Second Dy- Kinley of Ohio?" as he rushed into the secretary's office.

"Mr. Secretary," said the intermediary, "excuse me for intruding so hastfly, but there is a man outside, without a bath or a breakfast, who says he is McKinley. 'McKinley of Ohio,' and that he has an "McKinley of Ohlo," said the secretary, not deigning to look up from a close inspection of the contributors' list. "Me-

Back goes the intermediary to "the outer wall," where the Ohioan's patience was gradually oozing away from him. "I beg your pardon, Mr. McKinley, but are you engaged to speak for General Butler or for the Republican State com-

McKinley of Ohio laughed. So did the prehistoric burial ground and two settle-intermediary. They then understood each

"Please come with me, Mr. McKinley," the old empire yielded some results of in- said the intermediary. And the future terest, including a number of the curious Chief Magistrate of the Republic was "button" seals, which the explorer be- ushered into the august presence of the

"Mr. McKinley of Ohio," said the interpopular; and a set of alabaster vessels of mediary, and that worthy vanished from "Ah, Mr. McKinley, glad to see you, sir,

I am sure," greeted the secretary. "Glad to meet you, Mr. Secretary," re-

"That's very true, Mr. McKinley, we made clear the importance of the discov- formation, somehow, must have gone

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "I have the honor to represent a district in Ohio." "Well, sir, tonight," said the secretary, "our candidate for Governor goes to Lowell. General Butler's own town. We may d the former. In the site around were or may not have something out of the orge mastabas of the servants of these ordinary in the way of interruption from over-zealous friends of General Butler. But I think there will be no great trouble from that source. Now, if you say so,

So it was arranged that the first appearlis-wise, by massive doors of stone. Eventually, at a depth of ninety feet from the surface of the mastaha, were chusetts should be at Lowell, "hearding the lion in his den," as it were, and the guest of the committee was conveyed to

> "What do you think of him?" asked the intermediary of the secretary.

"If he is a success, as I suspect he will be, put him on the list of the big towns." In some way McKinley missed the particular train that contained the Boston party, and he journeyed to Lowell alone. Learning that the hall was in the same papers and smoking, until Butler's own town was reached, when he walked across the street and registered for the

night. Making a confidant of the landlord after supper was attended to, he was guided to the headquarters of the city committee, where he met the members of the committee and many Republicans a much-abused theory.

At Abu Roash, the director of the french institute, M. Chassinat, has united and many Republicans of the city. The Boston party had arrived, and the candidate for Governor warmly welcomed the Ohio contingent. He had heard of this coming re-enforcement from the land of Presidents and, of course, was much gratified with its apparent capacity to meet the exigency. "Who is this man from Ohio?" was

the conundrum that was bruited about. "Don't know," was the reply of the committee. 'He looks like good timber and we may need him before the thing is over."

The hall was packed. The presiding officer, Greenhalge, greeted the Ohio stranger with a warmth that made them which was written the one word, "Con-

gratulations. The meeting, opening with one of the chairman's inimitable speeches, began at fever heat. But somehow the candidate for Governor did not become sufficiently imbued with the warmth of the audience, and his speech grew cold and uninteresting, the enthusiasm began to melt away like snow beneath the rays of an April sun, and a clear-toned bell near by, tolling the curfew, began to empty the

Finally the Napoleonic little man, who hitherto had been a passive spectator, was introduced and the audience became mildly interested in the stranger. His opening sentences were spoken in such a lever, incisive, and engaging style that the drooping spirits of the Republicans in "Butler's own town" began to raise a peg, and before the speaker had occupied fifteen minutes to laying the foundation for one of the ablest efforts ever given in that historic half the audience be-

ame once more enthusiastic. In fifteen number more the cheers had returned, the curiew was forgotten, and the raily closed in a whirl of plaudits for the last speaker, the candidates, the chairman of the evening, and the party generally. It was a happy transform tion, and the man from Onio went on list for the big towns,—Boston Globe,